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DAVID O. CALDER,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 20.

NINE.—Of the cases of smallpox which have occurred in this city this year, so far, nine have terminated fatally.

DISTRICT COURT.—In the third District Court yesterday, in the case of Mary G. Hussey vs. Job Smith et al. on appeal from the Probate Court, Judge Emerson confirmed the decision of that court in awarding to the said Job Smith the title to certain property, hereby nullifying the sale of the same by the U. S. Marshal, under decree of foreclosure of mortgage.

STREET LAMP-LIGHTING.—Last evening, Mr. J. H. Stevens, agent and superintendent of the United States Gas Lighting Company, of Charlestown, Mass., explained and showed, by experiments, how street lamps could be lighted by means of electricity. The experiments were exhibited in the Mayor's office, City Hall, in presence of the City Council and press, and were entirely successful, evincing that the gas could be turned on and lighted by this apparatus and method in one second for each lamp. The company represented by Mr. Stevens sell the patent right to use this apparatus to the different cities.

DISCHARGED.—Mrs. White, who, yesterday, shot at her husband, on Second South Street, was arrested and taken before Justice Clinton, last evening. No body could be found, however, who was willing to make an affidavit against her, not even the husband whom she used as a target, and, at the request of prosecuting attorney Z. Snow, she was discharged from custody.

Judge Snow said he would bring the matter before the grand jury of the Probate Court, when if anybody could be found to appear against her, the case would be considered there.

(By Deseret Telegraph.)

ST. GEORGE, 19.—Ind-an agent Ingalls is expected here in a few days on his way to the Muddy, several wagon loads of goods having passed through, which will be distributed to the Indians. It is understood that the Muddy Valley will be made a reservation for the Indians of this country. Mr. Ingalls expected to buy out the present settlers there, who jumped the "Mormon" claims and improvements. Mr. Ingalls claims that the "Mormons" have no title whatever. Many citizens here claim that the old settlers should unite in a strong protest against these proceedings.

Thirty Swiss emigrants arrived here today. Numbers more, if sent, could find immediate employment.

THOSE MISSING BOXES, ETC.—The following comes along in answer to that "Information Wanted," in the News of yesterday—

"Editor Deseret News:  
"In your last night's paper I read that information is wanted about some emigrant property. I can say that the green box with the name 'Eliza Ott,' through the faithful exertions of the freight agent, Mr. Cope, was found and delivered to the rightful owner on the 7th of August. The box with the name 'Thalman' never was lost. The sack of bedding of David Hildebrand I kept in my possession until I received his address, as I was not sure to which settlement he went when he left Ogden depot, and the parties who had his address never gave me the same.

"As I was requested to take charge of this company of emigrants on their arrival by Prof. Maeser, I looked after their luggage as much as time would permit, and the effort now made to secure their luggage would have been thankfully acknowledged at the time, when it was needed, but now that everything is right, the anxiety manifested comes rather late, as the parties concerned have been 120 miles south for a week past, and in possession of their luggage since the 7th of August.  
FRID. GOSS.  
"Salt Lake City, Aug. 20, 1873."

AN EPOCH OF BLOOD.—For the past two or three months this Territory has been the scene of a number of bloody tragedies. There is one redeeming feature about these disgraceful affairs, however, and that is, that a respectable, honorable, useful citizen seldom loses his life in them.

Those murderous scenes are generally confined to roughs and desperadoes, of whom there is a large class in Utah at present. In fact, it is asserted by those who are supposed to know, that there are more cut-throats, black-legs, gamblers, pimps, and characters of that stripe in this city than in any other of the same size in the west.

Let a keen student of human nature pass down East Temple Street, at almost any hour of the day, and he will see numbers of men lounging around, upon whose villainous, crime-hardened countenances "scoundrel" is written as plainly to the penetrating eye as if it had been placed there in indelibly printed letters.

These bad men have congregated here from California, and from the mining towns of the surrounding States and Territories. They have no apparent or visible means of support of an honorable nature, and yet they subsist, and it is strongly believed, and we might say known and not be far off the mark, that there are men in league with them who endeavor to keep up an air of respectability, and who make their living by assisting these characters to elude the penalty of the law when they commit any depredation.

HEALTHY LOCALITIES.—It has been pretty generally supposed that the portions of the city situated on the benches or high lands are more healthy than the lower parts at a lesser altitude. Mr. J. B. Taylor's report for last year, however, does not appear to agree with this idea, but rather indicates that such is not the case. Out of 426 deaths which occurred in this city in 1872, 63, or a little over one-seventh of the whole, were in the 20th Ward.

It is true that the 20th Ward has considerably more population than any other Ward in the city, being several times larger; still the figures supplied by the sexton indicate that the mortality in the upper localities is larger than in the lower. We believe, however, that by far the greater portion of the mortality in the 20th Ward is among the residents of that portion which is at present above the reach of water, and where, as a matter of course, there is little or no vegetation. It may be that the prevalence of summer complaints among children in that locality may be at least partially caused by the absence of grateful moisture in the atmosphere. A degree of moisture in the air, when it is not impure, is known to be favorable to animal as well as it is to vegetable life.

It is very evident that if sufficient water to cultivate the land on the bench north of the wall could be obtained and conveyed there, that portion of the city would become much more healthful than it is now, for, as before alluded to, the conditions would be favorable to the growth and development of vegetable life, and it would, in the nature of things, be more encouraging to animal life also. If it be true, as has been sometimes stated, that miasmatic vapors float from the lower parts of the city to the benches, it seems reasonable to suppose that, if the atmosphere on the highlands was impregnated with moisture from their own surroundings, those poisonous vapors would be more likely to rise above the breathing air of the residents.

THE KIRBY SHOOTING CASE.—William Kirby, charged with shooting with intent to kill Thomas Williams, was brought into the Police Court at eleven o'clock today. No evidence was taken, although it was understood that Williams' physician was to be present and make a statement. He did not appear, however, but Judge Tilden, who was present on behalf of the prisoner, said that the doctor stated that Williams would soon be able to be around again, and that the ball had struck the latter's hip joint, glanced around and come out in front. Judge Hoge, who appeared for the people, said he was willing to take the statement as to the nature of the wound as similar to what the physician would make were he under oath, and Justice Clinton placed Kirby's bonds at \$3,000, to appear before the grand jury of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, whenever required.

Considering the character of the charge, the prisoner's own admissions and the general circumstances of the case, so far as known, the bonds are exceedingly low. A man has been shot in the back, apparently in a most cowardly manner, and the intent of the party who did the shooting is so plain as almost to be self-evident. It matters not as to the character of the man through whose back a bullet was thus sent, the crime of thus attempting to murder him is the same, and it certainly cannot be said \$3,000 is a very high figure at which to hold a human life.

General statements with regard to the condition of Williams do not agree with that made in the court this morning; on the contrary, doubts are still expressed regarding his recovery, and it is thought that should he even be able to be around again he will be maimed for life.

OGDEN ITEMS.—From the Junction of Aug. 19—

COMING HOME.—Messrs. Samuel and James Horrocks, of this city, are on their way home from the old country. They left Liverpool on the 5th inst., arrived at New York on the 16th, and proceeded to Patterson, New Jersey. They started for Ogden yesterday and are expected to arrive about Sunday next.

JUSTICE'S COURT.—On Monday, 13th inst., Gideon McLain was brought before Justice R. E. Baird, of Lynne precinct, on a charge of assault with intent to commit a rape. J. Grover, Esq., appeared for the people, and Wm. Brown, Esq., for defendant. On hearing the testimony and pleas of counsel, the court decided that the charge was sustained, and gave judgment as follows, to wit: Said McLain to be imprisoned three months at hard labor, and pay a fine of fifty dollars and all costs of suit.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Archibald N. Baxter, aged 23, son of Robert Baxter, of Wellsville, Cache county, was coming down a steep hill near Bishop James'

saw mill with a span of mules and the running gears of a wagon, when the lever of the brake caught against a leaning pine tree, which raised the wagon and threw him forward on his head, doubling him up and rendering him insensible. Francis E. Gunnell came to his assistance, and brought him into Ogden, arriving about daylight this morning. He was conveyed to the residence of Dr. P. L. Anderson. His mother was staying in Ogden, visiting at the residence of Mr. P. McFarlane, and is now attending on her son who is in great danger. The injuries are in the spinal column, and with the exception of the respiratory organs, and the head, he is almost entirely paralyzed, the lower part of his body is entirely insensible to touch, and he is unable to move his hands and arms except with a very slight motion. His recovery would be almost a miracle.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, AUGUST 21.

COFFEE MILL.—Geo. W. Davis has just imported a big coffee mill, which is at his store.

STILL IN JAIL.—William Kirby, who shot Thomas Williams, is still in jail, not having been able to find acceptable bondsmen.

SASH FASTENERS.—Mr. William Worwood, agent for the Patent Wedge Sash Fasteners, has discovered that window sashes can not only be fastened at any desired height by those articles, but that, by driving a screw nail into a batten rod the windows cannot be lifted by parties outside.

Mr. Worwood informs us he is at work on an invention of his own in this line. It will also work on the wedge principle, but will consist of but one piece.

[Per. Deseret Telegraph.]

ST. GEORGE, 21.—About two hundred Indians have gathered here from the surrounding country, waiting for the appearance of agent Ingalls. Numbers of them seem very much opposed to going on the reservation. The Muddy Indians, who received a few presents from the agent last winter, claim that the goods were of no account, the blankets were made of the poorest shoddy, and they could almost shake them to pieces. For food he gave them mouldy bacon, which almost poisoned them.

This morning the Grand Gulch Mining company started a company of men at work making a road from this city to their mines, preparatory to having a smelter built.

NOT PREPARED.—The City Council committee on improvements were not prepared to report on Tuesday night on the matter of the petition of residents of the North Bench, asking for aid in getting water to that locality. We understand, however, that the subject is very favorably considered by the committee, and by the Mayor and entire council, and it is probable that they will do all in their power for the relief of the petitioners. Mr. Geo. Reynolds was present at the council meeting on Tuesday night and offered a few suggestions on the subject. He took the ground that if water could be supplied to the bench lots, property in that locality would become so much more valuable than it is at present, that any expenditure that the city might be at in getting the water there would soon be returned in the shape of taxation.

BRIGHAM CITY, Aug. 19th, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:  
The inhabitants of Northern Utah are just now suffering from a chronic complaint—postal irregularities and certain persons are ungenerous enough to hint that if a dose of walking papers were administered to a postal official who resides in a neighboring town the mail matter for Malad and vicinity would be received with greater regularity.

Crops, throughout the country, look splendid, but the prospect for the advantageous disposal of the products does not.

In fact Utah farmers must depend on some other employment or pursuit than raising wheat with which to procure clothing, groceries, etc., so long as it costs so much to raise it. We can scarcely hope to export grain and compete with eastern farmers and make a good profit. But the fact that we may become able to compete with them in the manufacture of woolen cloth is being demonstrated by the factories at this, and other places in the Territory.

That silk worm, the honey bee, and many other industries are profitable. The profits of a well managed apary are almost incredible, frequently reaching four hundred per cent.

The silk culture can be made a success is a well established fact. Let farmers enter into some of these industries and export something and "times will be better."

Utah, this season, is not exporting anything of consequence excepting ores and wool, and this importing and non-exporting policy is sapping the vitals of her commercial wealth. If wool be exported from here it should be in a manufactured condition.  
Respectfully,  
B. F. C., Jr.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—Ben. F. Maynard, otherwise known as "Big Ben," charged with shooting Duncan W. Grant on Monday morning, Aug. 13th, had an examination before Justice Clinton yesterday. Judge Tilford appeared for the people and Judge E. D. Hoge for the defense.

Mr. John H. Scott was examined on the part of the prosecution. He said Maynard on Monday morning, Aug. 13th, walked up to witness, near the White House, and said, "I understand you have been saying some things about me." Witness said any man that would go about informing on "women" and saloon keepers was all he had said. Maynard then drew a pistol and flourished it over witness's head. The latter said he was not armed and that Maynard dared not shoot him. Maynard then slapped witness in the face with his open hand, and the latter returned the blow. He then heard two pistol shots in quick succession. He did not see who

fired the first shot. Witness did not see Duncan W. Grant at the time until after the latter was shot, his back being towards him. When Maynard flourished his pistol over witness' head he threatened to kill him. The ball passed through Mr. Grant about two inches below the left nipple and came out behind, near the back-bone.

Examined by counsel for defense:—When witness denied to Maynard having called him rough names, he put his pistol back into his scabbard. Did not know how long afterwards it was when he drew his pistol again. Just as witness struck Maynard the shots were fired. Did not see anything to indicate the direction from which the shots were fired. After Grant said to Maynard, "You have shot me," he made no further remarks. Did not see Grant offer to shake hands with Maynard, nor give his pistol to the latter, and did not see Maynard return a weapon to Grant. Did not see the latter have a pistol at all.

Mr. Geo. W. Driver's testimony was similar in the main to that of the preceding witness, with the addition that he saw Grant after he was shot, approach Maynard, give his pistol to the latter and shake hands with him, and also saw Maynard did not present his pistol at Scott as if for the purpose of taking direct aim, but merely flourished it around his head.

Dr. Hamilton described Grant's wound. The bullet entered near the fifth rib, passed through the cavity of the chest and came out about two inches from the spinal column. The chances were rather against than in favor of his recovery. His fate, however, would probably be decided in forty-eight hours. If he survived that length of time he might recover, but there was danger from inflammation, which had already set in. The condition of the patient was not quite so favorable to-day as it was yesterday. Considering the nature of the wound, however, his situation was as favorable as could be expected.

Mr. Edwin Stanton was next sworn and examined on the part of the prosecution. He had seen Maynard both at the time of the shooting and a short time previously. Maynard said when witness first saw him, which was in Scott and Grant's saloon, that some persons had been talking rough about him and showing their guns, and that he intended to make them use them or take back what they had said. After that a person informed witness that Scott's life was in danger, and he went out of the saloon and was followed closely by Grant. He saw Maynard flourishing a pistol over Scott. Saw the two last named persons strike each other. Heard the two shots fired, but did not see who fired the first one. He then saw a pistol in Grant's hand. Witness drew a pistol himself but did not point it at any one. Maynard might have seen witness's pistol.

Examined by the defense—Witness had a fourth interest in the Scott & Grant saloon. He stopped there and tended bar. Outside of Maynard's remarks about the parties he said had been talking about him, he conducted himself decorously.

Joseph Salisbury, 17 years old, was next sworn. When standing in front of Hague's gun store, he heard two shots fired near the White House, ran to the latter place and saw Maynard flourishing a pistol. Saw Grant walking down the street bleeding. Maynard remarked (to Grant), "I'll go back and kill him anyhow, if I get half a chance."

On being cross-examined by the defense, the witness said Grant's back was turned to Maynard, when the latter made the remark about killing him, that the two were about fifteen feet apart at the time, and that he thought the observation was directed to Grant because the latter was the only man he could see who had blood on him. Four men had hold of Grant at the time, conducting him to the saloon. He also said there were twenty-five or thirty men around the place at the time. The evidence of this witness was altogether mixed, obtuse, and contradictory. He said he worked for Scott & Grant. The latter called him the "third clerk" of the establishment. He was in the habit of drinking "cocktails."

Officer Hyde testified to Maynard having surrendered himself, and delivered his pistol to him. The weapon had one barrel discharged and the balance of the chambers were loaded. From the appearance of the pistol he should judge it had been loaded for some time.

The prosecution here closed.

Mr. Robert Condie was the first witness for the defense. He was in company with Maynard on the morning of the 13th. The latter told him that Scott had been saying hard things about him, and had several times thrown his coat back in passing, to show he had a pistol. The witness then told about the words that passed between Maynard and Scott when they met. When Scott said he was not armed, Maynard said he would not shoot a man that was not armed, and told Scott to go and "heel" himself. Stanton and Grant came out of the saloon. Grant drew his pistol, and as he was raising it went off, the bullet grazing witness's foot, so that the mark of the lead was on his boot. He was raising it a second time when Maynard drew his weapon and said, "Put that up," and fired immediately after, hitting Grant. Grant afterwards walked up to Maynard, gave him his pistol and shook hands with him. Maynard returned the weapon to him. Stanton also drew a pistol, and witness made him return it to his pocket.

Mr. Wallace, superintendent of the California mine, gave his evidence very clearly. It was similar in general particulars to that given by Condie.

The case was then submitted to the Court, who alluded to the alarming frequency of shooting scrapes in this city. He stated that the evidence proved very clearly that the accused and Grant had a personal quarrel, that the latter saw his partner in a difficulty, and drew his pistol which went off when he was in the act of raising it; that he was in the act of raising the weapon a second time, with the evident intention of shooting Maynard. The latter

then thought it was time he took care of himself and his firing at Grant was justifiable, being in self defense and therefore there was no alternative but to release the prisoner, and he was consequently discharged.

[Per Deseret Telegraph.]

LOGAN, 25.—There was an excellent meeting yesterday. Elders Joseph F. Smith and L. Snow spoke in the forenoon; Elders Cannon and Richards, President Geo. A. Smith and Elder B. Young, Jr., in the afternoon. The large bowery was crowded, from four to five thousand people being present. A very good spirit prevailed.

The President and party leave at ten o'clock this morning, en route for Bear Lake, via Blacksmith's Fork Canyon. Had a very refreshing showers yesterday. Very cold, fall-like wind last night; fine this morning.

OGDEN.—We condense from Saturday's Junction:

Mr. L. W. Shurtliff is putting up a frame building for a general merchandise store west of and almost adjoining Z. C. M. I.

We hear of nothing being done for either the burnt out or pulled down store-keepers. Are we not liberal in Ogden? We could help Chicago but cannot assist our fellow-townsmen. Charity doesn't begin at home here.

Mr. Woodmansee's new store, the front part, both stories, is of rock and adobe, the rear only is of wood, it is none of your fire traps.

A man named Frank Jacques was arrested yesterday, accused of trying to enter the premises of Mr. Warren G. Child during the night previous. Some person made ineffectual attempts to enter several houses, and it is supposed that the prisoner was the guilty party.

(By Deseret Telegraph.)

Boy Struck by Lightning—Accident to Bishop Lunt and Wife.

RICHMOND, Aug. 25th.—Yesterday, about noon, Abraham Eskelsen, fifteen years old, was struck by lightning. His clothes were torn off, and his body was seriously burned. The left heel was fearfully mangled.

Dr. Ormsby, Jr., was immediately telegraphed for and amputated the foot, above the ankle. The lad's recovery is doubtful. Last night Bp. Lunt and wife were thrown from a wagon. The Bishop's collar bone was broken and his wife's face and head were considerably bruised. Dr. Ormsby, Jr., is in attendance.

MAIL ROBBERIES.—Hon. L. E. Harrington, Postmaster at American Fork, writes Aug. 22, to the Provo Times as follows:

"During the present week three letters directed to Wm. Grant have been received at this office, all having been opened and money extracted; one of said letters was from Summit, Iron County, one from Toquerville and one from Pinto. How many more have been opened, contents taken and letters destroyed cannot at present be told; but some one is doing big business robbing the mail."

## Correspondence.

PROVO CITY, Aug. 22, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

The ladies of this city have had an enjoyable time during a portion of this week, commencing on Tuesday last, in extending a welcome to our beloved sister, E. R. Snow, on this her first visit to Provo since her return from her Eastern tour. Several carriages and wagons left town at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, well filled with representatives of the Relief Societies of our city, with banners bearing suitable mottoes, denoting the noble calling in which they are engaged. The ladies were accompanied by the city brass band, led by Captain Chas. Steenson, meeting their expected visitor, accompanied by Sisters M. T. Smoot, of this city (who had gone to Lehi the evening previous to receive them), and Elizabeth Howard, of Salt Lake County, on the Bench. The party returned to town, the band playing on the lead, and escorted their visitors to Bishop A. O. Smoot's residence, the gentlemen of the band taking dinner at the house of Sister S. W. Kimball. During the short stay of Sister E. R. Snow many of the sisters joyfully accepted the opportunity to pay their respects to her and express their pleasure at again beholding a woman who had done so much in the cause of the true enlightenment of her sex.

Yesterday, according to appointment, Sister E. R. Snow addressed a large and attentive audience of the members of the Relief Societies in an interesting and instructive manner.

Sisters Snow and Howard left for Payson at the adjournment of the meeting. A. J.

The best iron tonic for fish-icnab'e ladies—the flat iron.